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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

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THE LIBERATOR.

[For the Liberator.] THE FIREBRAND.—NUMBER III. BY AN INCENDIARY FANATIC.

Probably, at the present time, the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches exercise more influence in the United States than any other christian denominations. This arises chiefly from the compactness of their ecclesiastical organization, and the influence of that esprit di corps, which ever animates and rules all bodies which are so essentially cemented. As a necessary consequence of this fact, the results of any measures which they adopt must be immensely beneficial or mischievous. With any truly religious measures, we have no concern in these discussions. In reference to the distribution of Bibles and sound religious tracts, to the establishment of Sabbath Schools, and to the increase of missionaries who are great joy,' we have only devoutly to bid them

no concern with individuals. It is the public, official and authoritive enactments of their imperative assemblies, which no man belonging to the craft can disobey with impunity, to

It is an appalling but indisputable fact, that the men-stealers govern all the proceedings of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. or other church officer in either of those denominations, who resides north of the Penn- plunder. sylvania line, and of the river Ohio, with a few others scattered in the Southern States. who is not an abstract opponent of the system of slavery. A large majority of both sects asiniquity; at all events the disproportion among the Presbyterians is very great: and yet neither of those bodies dare to bring the questions connected with man-stealing up to the gospel touchstone, to be tested by the divine oracles. Their Presbyteries, Synods and Assemblies meet from year to year. They occasionally utter their complaints against a gambler, and a drunkard, and a Sabbath breaker, and profane swearing, and worldly mindedness, and lukewarmness in religion, and inattention to the means of grace. All this is very proper; but yet they 'lack one thing;' they will not put away the stumbling block of their iniquity from before their faces: they will not give up their kidnapping, take up the cross, follow Christ the Prince of Emancipators, and

preach deliverance to the captives.' If it be asked, what is the reason why the non-slaveholding brethren in those churches preserve so profound a silence upon the topic of slavery, the answer is, that they are debased by that 'fear of man which bringeth a snare.' They are afraid of dissolving the large consolidated craft, which the principal actors, like Demetrius and Diotrephes, can impel as long as they can preserve the body in something like unity. They shout peace, peace, when there is no peace; and they are endeavoring to reverse the Lord's injunction, course Immanuel continued a slave. Somenot to separate that which God has joined, but to unite that which God has put asunder for to combine American slavery and christian liberty, is just as easy as it is to draw rapturous music from the groans of Dives, mingled with the chant of Lazarus, or to amalgamate that which is severed by the impassable

The various ecclesiastical meetings of the Presbyterian church are all public, and of course their proceedings are known. It is therefore believed, that except merely incidental remarks, the topic of man-stealing has not been discussed in any one of their judicatories since the year 1818. Half a generation of slaveholding professors have died in their sihs; and of them the only correct epitaph would be like that of the miser's, upon whose tombstone was, written-'Here he lies. He kept his money to the last.' So the only inscription upon a slaveholder is this ;- 'He was a kidnapper until death. He stole all the men, women and children whom he could grasp; retained and robbed them as long as he lived; and then bequeathed the produce of his continuous felonies to his children or relatives;' and notwithstanding, for men who thus lived, died, and recorded themselves menstealers in their wills, the American churches deliver pompous eulogies, write encomiastic epitaphs, and seal the whole 'deceivableness of unrighteousness,' by resounding their exemplary christian attributes and character. A living and a dead kidnapper, a christian! While Satan looks on and grins with complathis is the way to fill hell with my triumphs over the family of man.'

The Methodist Conferences are profoundly secret conclaves. Neither the concealment the concentration of their zeal on behalf of of a masonic lodge, nor the impenetrable areana of the General of the Jesuits at Rome, are one jot more unknown than the hidden mysteries of the Methodist priestcrafts. From their published minutes alone can we form any idea of those proceedings. Where, in despatched to proclaim 'the glad tidings of those minutes, do we find a slaveholder ar-

ried departments; and we are convinced that this cardinal sin, kidnapping, they are 'still' belled MAN-THIEF; then we should soon the course which those two churches, as bod- as midnight and silent as death; 'except the ies, are pursuing, is directly fraught with dire 'Christian Repertory,' which justifies manmischiefs to the community, both in their stealing by perversion of the Scriptures, and is not the less a most audacious felon. christian and municipal relations. We have the pure Reviewer of New-York, who proposes to ship off the colored citizens to Africa. Thus the deception prospers; and while a Methodist member would not be tolerated one day, who dared to think differently from the which our scrutiny will principally be directed. heads of the craft; a man who will call certain persons Rabbi, and obsequiously admit and accomplish all that he is ordered to exccute, can kidnap as long as he lists, and be es-There is not at this day, probably, a preacher teemed in exact proportion to the atrocity of his wickedness, and the accumulation of his

This is a true picture of American christianity; and to verify the exactness of its deliniations, we offer two facts, which we have heard authenticated beyond the possibility of suredly must be enemies of the slaveholding doubt; they will shew what slavery is in practice, and how the slaveholding christians and colonizers abominate slavery in the ab-

> There was a Methodist preacher living ome years ago, among the mountains in Virginia, who was one of the originals among mankind. He was like no other man in the strange structure of his mind, and the faculty of combining the most extraordinary things in the oddest manner, with an uncouth aptitude of phraseology, which defied all resistance and contradiction. Every prayer which he offered, and every address which he delivered, bore testimony to his inflexible hatred of slavery, and contained matter for pungent reflections in the slave-drivers. He was preaching on one occasion, in his usual condemnatory tone, of manstealing, and of the scandalous hypocrisy which Methodist slaveholders display in pretending to be christians; when a man named Mallory arose and spoke aloud; I am now convinced that all brother Craven says about slavery is true, and when I go home I will set my black man, Immanuel, free.' The preacher, as soon as Mallory sat down, replied-'Now, brother Mallory, you mind that you do it;' and then continued his sermon. But Mallory counted Immanuel's labor time after, at a large religious meeting Malcises, and appeared as if he was going to jump and dance like some of the younger people, who were shouting and jumping about the meeting house, as if they were in a rapture of ecstacy. The old preacher saw him and put an end to all his devout effervescence by roaring out so as to be heard by all the congregation: 'Brother Mallory, I did not think you could have danced so light with Immanuel on your shoulders!' Mallory instantly left the meeting, filled with hatred of slavery 'in the abstract,' but loving it in its ungodly and knavish emolument. Notwithstanding the declaration of their discipline, which pronounces every slaveholder an impenitent sinner, the human flesh traders, the brokers in our citizens' blood, are deemed Methodists by courtesy, but are Christians 'in the abstract.'

There was a Presbyterian church officer, also, who lived not more than 300 miles from Harper's Ferry, who scourged a christian man's wife, and herself also a christian, in an advanced stage of pregnancy, so severely, that her condition was perilous. He then sold the woman to the father of her children to pacify the clamors of some of the fanatics, who could not comprehend either the mercy or the justice of scourging a woman in her delicate situation; but took care, it is stated, to exact 100 dollars for the price of the unborn child. He was a great enemy to slavery 'in the abstract;' and would most piteously cant about the evils of the colored people being settled cency, and utters, 'Aha! so would I have it; among them. His own confession of faith said, that he was a 'man-stealer, guilty of the highest kind of theft, and a sinner of the first rank' -and yet he was a Presbyterian by courtesy, and a christian 'in the abstract.'

Patience with such hypocrisy is high treason against the jurisdiction of God and the welfare of mankind. How the northern churches can tolerate such iniquity, and sanction such delusions, it is almost impossible to explain. Slavery never can be abrogated as long as these impositions upon society are leraigned for his man-stealing; or a member galized. Every slave driver, especially if he dismissed for his breach of their own discipline, be a nominal christian, who walks about our

ascertain the kind of reception he would meet with; but although he is not thus marked, he

ONESIMUS.

JOSHUA N. DANFORTH'S LETTER TO COL. STONE. Boston, March 28, 1833.

To WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York City Colonization Society.

The perusal of some recent remarks from your pen on the very delicate and momentous subject of slavery in the United States, has prompted me to address you. This is emphatan age of discussion and agitation, if not of 'reason.' We hear of the giant march of liberal principles. We are taught to anticipate the universal triumph of benevolence, numanity and freedom.

Different plans for meliorating the condition, and relieving the miseries of the wretched, have been devised, defended and pursued with different success. In the progress of events in our own country, it has been impossible that either a thoughtful or philanthropic mind should be insensible to the existence of that portentous national evil, slavery.

Accordingly, States have legislated; Courts have adjudicated; the Press has discussed the subject; the Pulpit has occasionally spoken; Public Meetings have agitated the question; Societies have been formed, constituted on different principles. The two great leading principles, however, which have been embodied in nearly all regularly organized associations, are Colonization with gradual Emancipation, and Abolition or immediate Emancipa-

You are aware that abolition societies have existed in this country for the last forty years. A whole generation has passed away, and what monuments have those societies lett even to tell that they were? In the meantime, the evil still threatened, and forced itself on the public mind with augmented terrors. Something, it was confessed, must be done. The North saw it. The South felt it. An annual increase of the slaves at the rate of 50,000 or 60,000, was not to be disregarded. Like all great evils, which have fatally interwoven themselves with the interests of whole communities and nations, this one demanded and SUGGESTED its remedy. Let me illustrate my meaning, and if I do not derive from the worth more than a dollar per day, and of analogy of God's Providence a powerful argument for the colonization system, then the lessons of history have been transmitted to us in vain.

civil bondage and darkness of the middle ages, was so grievous, that the human mind, by a desperate, though long protracted effort, at length gained the regions of liberty and light. That era, distinguished as it was by concomitant discoveries, was the commencement of a series of changes which have overspread the civilized world. The deformity of error compelled men to search for truth, and they found her, robed in all her beauty. Then came to the aid of the inquiring intellect, the art of printing, recently discovered; and to the aid of adventurous spirits, the art of navigation, the result of another discovery-all sent by a kind Providence as most obvious and appropriate remedies for evils of vast extent, and all pregnant with blessings, gradually evolving themselves for coming generations. They called the nations of this Western continent into existence.

Let me now pass, concisely, to the consideration of another kindred fact. We owe the present wide-spread, beneficent-I had almost said morally Omnipotent-system of Sabbath School instruction, which is belting the world with a zone of light and love, under God, to a man who was constrained by an urgent, accidental, (as we say) scene of moral wretchedness, to seek a REMEDY. The simple remedy was a Sunday School, for a few profane and brawling children. What results! Once more-it is not long since the most sanguine minds despaired of any remedial means for the wasting evil-Intemperance. Behold! it has led the world to its own remedy, equally simple and effectual. Now observe another feature in the reformation from these evils. That reformation has in no instance been accomplished by an instantaneous stroke. It is not the way of Providence. It cannot, therefore, be the way by which human means are to operate. No sudden irruption of human benevolence can achieve these moral triumphs. Not redemption itself burst upon the world in this manner. The deliverence was gradual. I should rather say it is gradual, for the work is still going on, and the world is now looking forward to grander results.

In perfect harmony, as I conceive, with providential arrangements and achievements like these, is the scheme of African Colo-NIZATION, which owes its conception and esecution to the existence of a mighty evil in the bosom of our own country. The reasons for action in some form were numerous and urgent. The safety of the whites-the Our discussion adverts to slavery in its va- where slavery alone is concerned? Upon northern states, ought to have his name la- ignorance and degradation of the free blacks

-the comfort of the slaves-State policyconsiderations of patriotism—the peace of the country-the prospects of the African race generally-the horrors of the slave trade-the uncancelled obligations of the Christian community—all urged the formation of some plan, which should at least open a view through the vista of hope, if it did not conduct us into it. At this juncture, the American Colonization Society was formed, very properly, at the central city of the Republic. If it had been formed in the heart of the slaveholding States, it might have been regarded with just suspicion, as a device to perpetuate slavery. If it had originated in the free States, it would have been certainly considered and reprobated with indignation, as a scheme for forcing a general emancipation upon the South. In either event jealousies would have been created and cherished, equally painful to the whites, and injurious to the blacks. There was one spot where it was possible to make a great national effort, so neutral that suspicion would be disarmed; -so public that all the acts of the Society must necessarily be scrutinized by the eyes of the nation looking to that focal point;
—so peculiar that patriotism would kindle to its highest enthusiasm-in the city of WASH-INGTON, and in the temple of liberty that crowns its loftiest summit. (1)

To preclude all possibility of honest complaint against the motives which actuated those concerned in the general management of the Society, there was scarcely a profession or denomination in the land that did not participate in its early movements. There were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists; slaveholders and non-slaveholders; civil men, political men, and religious men; northern men and southern men; men of great and humble abilities. They declared their object in their constitution. They did not meet to produce another abortion in the form of an abolition Society. They met to form a Colonization Society. That was object enough. That was a good object enough, and as great as good. Like all human institutions, that have blessed or cursed mankind, it was doubtless advocated with different views and expectations.

John Randolph, in 1816, thought it would secure slave property. He therefore befriended it. He is now its enemy. Henry Clay thought it would, in its ultimate results, civilize Africa and emancipate our own country. Mr. Clay adheres to it: So did Caldwell, Finley, Mills, and Ashmun, who are united with the honored dead. Mr. Archer seems to look at it only as an instrument of keeping the slaves in the path of obedience, industry and fruitfulness. Mr. Everett regards it as a vast engine for the demolition of tyranny and bargreat majority of its friends both at the North and South, he considers it as gradually undermining the entrenchments of slavery in the country.

You also have your views. You see reasons sufficient to induce you to continue the firm friend of the Society, though you may not regard the plan as a perfect one-its imperfection necessarily arising out of the peculiar relations of the North and South—and therefore as perfect as the nature of the case ad-

The plan, however, has succeeded. In ten years from the commencement of operations, Providence having directed to the most suitable of all places in Africa, a colony is firmly established. It has overcome incipient difficulties, as of sickness, destitution, want of system, &c. It contains three thousand inhabitants, one thousand of whom are emancipated slaves. A government of liberty and law is formed. The freedom of the press, trial by jury, the right of suffrage, and all that appertains to a government founded on equal rights and popular representation, are abundantly enjoyed. The native tribes in the vicinity are tendering their allegiance to the Colony, and receiving in return its protection. Schools have been established for all the children in the Colony. Churches are erected. Agriculture and Commerce are thriving. (2) Additional territory, without limit, may be purchased from the willing tribes and rightful owners. A vast region, like that of the Valley of the Mississippi, fertile and beautiful, unfolds its treasures to the intelligent settlers. Thousands are now seeking a passage to that land. From the success of this experiment, a high moral advantage is derived to the colored people in this country In the midst of all these successful endea-

vors, there appears a young man within the last two years, of the name of Garrison, whose pen is so venomous, that the laws enacted for the peace of the community and the protection of private character, have in one instance actually confined him in jail, as they would a Lunatic. This man, who according to his own account (3) has only since 1830 turned against the Colonization cause, in favor of which he delivered his sentiments in public twelve years after the Society was formed; this man, who is considered such a disturber of the tranquillity of Southern Society, that \$10,000 reward have been offered me for his person, and the most touching appeals as well as official demands made to us in this region, that he should

up to justice; who is in fact this moment in danger of being surrendered to the civil authorities of some one of the Southern States; this man, in connection with a few like-minded spirits, has been engaged in forming what they call 'The New-England Anti-Slavery Society,' (4) one object of which is, 'to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States.' If you have ever seen the incendiary publication, the Liberator, you may form some idea of the nature of the harangues of the agents of this Society, which are very severe against the South, and the Colonization Society.

They consider that Society as standing in the way of emancipation—as a scheme of slaveholders to subserve their selfish ends as a guilty plot to drive out the free negroes that the slaves may be held more securely-(though one-third of the Liberian Colonists, that is, about a thousand, are emancipated slaves!)—as doing nothing right, but every thing wickedly, because it does not at once insist upon immediate emancipation. These agents have traversed the country, (not the southern portion, mark you-they are too discreet for that,) thrusting themselves, though unlicensed, into pulpits, when they could; sometimes deceiving the clergy as to their real object, and into town halls and other places, when ministers have refused to encourage them, as, according to their complaints, they often do. They have been in the habit of boldly claiming converts to their cause among leading men, who, in my presence, have indignantly pronounced these claims false. I have the names and the testimony of such. One of these agents informed me that it was their object to produce such a revolution in public sentiment, as that the national legislation should be brought to bear directly on the slaveholders, and compel them to 'break every yoke.' But, first of all, they have undertaken the sublime work of demolishing our Society. Of the spirit and temper in which they are proceeding to this task, you may form some idea from the following prelusive blast, which Garrison, their leader and master, has blown from his fiery trumpet :- 'The superstructure of the Colonization Society rests upon the following pillars-1. Persecution. 2. Falsehood. 3. Cowardice. 4. Infidelity. If I do not prove the Colonization Society to be a creature without heart, without brains, eyeless, unnatural, hypocritical, relentless, unjust, then nothing is capable of demonstration'!!! This is a little specimen of the foam and fury that overflow the pages of his book. (5) Among the pertinent and powerful chastisements which it has received from those presses, which have condescended to notice it, is one from the Methodist Quarterly Review, and another from the Christian Spectator.

You know that the Christian religion is indebted for some of its noblest vindications to the ferocious attacks of its enemies. These assuults upon our Society have called forth, in Boston and elsewhere, some of the most able and triumphant arguments in its defence, which distinguished public speakers, both clerical and laical, have ever delivered. Many minds that had slumbered in indifference, have been aroused to investigation, and the result is most auspicious; for it has developed a mass of moral power, ranging itself on the side of truth, prudence, the Constitution, and the country, which will present an effectual barrier to the irruption of a reckless fanaticism upon the peace and tranquility of the South. There are doubtless some amiable, upright and benevolent, though mistaken men, who have enlisted removal of the free colored population from under the 'anti-slavery' standard, but if, in the presence of the slaves, to an enlightened propelling the current of their influence over the homes and the fields of the South, they latter the sources of temptation to idleness, should succeed in exciting an agitation there—we all know what kind of success it would the distress of a more rigorous bondage, conbe, if Southern men speak true. It would sequent on rebellion, and furnishes the former first be written in the blood of the living, and then inscribed on the tombs of the dead. It would be a poor consolation to reflect that such a catastrophe was the result of a mistake. passions of the slave, and seeks to turn it to the We wish not to suppress fair and candid discussion. But there is a time, a mode, a season for handling great and critical questions, which | throughout the Union, and throughout Europe. a wise and benevolent man will not disregard. It is a homely proverb, but one deeply founded in truth and good sense, that 'haste makes waste.' 'What is done in a hurry, is seldom well done.' The Colonization Society has success of which must lead to the extinction opened the door of discussion, but not so violently as to break the hinges. It could hope little from fulminating the fiercest anathemas against the holders of slaves, but much from mild and persuasive argument, co-operating with the inevitable tendency of the great principles on which our government is founded to a more enlarged freedom and a higher prosperity. The fable of the wind and the sun is in point. The wildest blasts of Boreas only made the traveller draw his cloak around him with a firmer grasp. Under the gentle, but the Constitution of the Union and the laws of effectual influences of Sol, he soon threw it aside.

If after a thorough investigation into the origin and objects of the 'N. E. Anti-Slavery its policy, while a more abrupt and violent Society,' the clergy are satisfied that such emissaries as go forth to put down slavery and vituperate the Colonization Society, should be entertained, they will meet no hindrances from me or the society which I represent, but such as truth and argument may create. It is high time, however, for the leading minds of New-England and New-York, to speak out. If the doctrines of these men are correct-if the course of public and private denunciation against the South and the Society, which they are pursuing, is the true one, then let us know We all wish for abolition. But if their loud and clamorous demand for immediate emancipation be not wise-if, on the contrary, the prudent and gradual operations of the Colonization Society, be the most safe in principle, and sure in practice, uniting all, and offending none but the restless and the headlong, then it will receive additional support from the people of the North; and then, should the real friends of the colored people decisively declare their minds. I have taken special pains to ascertain public sentiment at the South regarding our Society.

All the friends and advocates of emancipation there, regard it as the only hope of the south, and they say, if we will let them alone, they will try to work their way out of the slave tle, it is positively much. It is much, very system. 'Nothing is more dreaded,' says a much, to have practically shown how the Af-Virginian, in a letter to me, 'by the great mass rican race may be created anew. To pull of persons opposed on principle to slavery in down is easy. The Ephesian incendiary with

seems to be aimed at, they would bring on a struggle that must result in the extermination of the blacks? Again (Di) of the blacks.' Again. 'Did any one ever seven times purified. doubt that in proportion as the Society succeeds in providing for the free colored man an asylum where he may enjoy all the blessings of freedom, knowledge and religion, and in making this easy of access to all, it would remove the difficulties which have hitherto deterred hundreds of humane masters from emancipation, and increase many-fold the motives to the slave to seek, and the master to give emancipation? It is a fact, that just in proportion as the Colonization Society has become popular in any part of this country, just in that proportion the subject of EMANCIPATION has been discussed and become popular, and hundreds of masters in all this country are looking now with anxious eyes to the growth of the Colony and the prosperity of the Society, as opening a door for them to bestow freedom on their slaves.'

And yet these sapient abolitionists have recently discovered in our society a dark and cunning plot to 'rivet the' bonds of slavery.' And upon this string they are harping night and day, probably upon the principle that any story, however incredible or false, will, if told often enough, gain believers. The people of the South must, however, know that they do not speak the voice of New-England. If they did, we must soon look for a separation of the States. I have conversed freely with the Governor of this Commonwealth, and other leading men, on this subject, and they express a decided disapprobation of Garrison's course. For a while he tried the effect of his Liberator upon the Governor by sending it to him. His Excellency, however, did not think it worth the postage and ordered it stopped. Garrison is now preparing to go to England, doubtless to repeat viva voce the defamation of the South and the Colonization Society, which has been already sent over in print, and re-echoed in this country as authentic British opinions.

I have already adverted to the Colonization system, as wisely designed by Providence gradually, like all great remedies, to meet with a calm and subduing energy, the great evil which affects our country. How is it thus adapted? 1. By engaging the South itself in the work of renovation. Look at those States which warmly advocate the systemfor example, Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky. The first two have acted officially in the premises. The latter is coming on, and her voice will soon be heard. 2. By inviting and urging thought, discussion, plans, contributions for the benefit of the colored people. All this is done openly, but constitutionally, with kindness to slave owners, but with a steady adherence to the great principles of universal liberty. Vested rights are not boldly invaded, while the standard of moral duty is raised high to the view of those most deeply concerned. 3. The creation of a new republic in Africa out of the ruins of the colored race in this country, free, elevated and independent, enacting their own laws, and adminstering justice among themselves, will constitute a more substantial argument and motive for their universal emancipation, than volumes of wild declamation against slavery, and of fierce denunciation of slaveholders, unaccompanied by a single practical movement for the benefit of whites or blacks. 4. The and industrious community, removes from the

policy of universal emancipation. 6. It invites the co-operation of the friends of freedom It has agents in the Northern States and in England. This looks little like stifling the voice of Liberty. 7. It has adopted vigorous measures against the foreign slave trade, the of the domestic slave trade. 8. It has already enlisted many influential individuals in the southern and Western States; who are on principle opposed to slavery, but who, in common with others, are as yet restrained by State legislation from emancipating their slaves, except on condition of removal. 9. It takes away from those who are disposed to emancipate their slaves the necessity of retaining them, when the slaves are willing to emigrate to Africa. 10. By its undeviating regard to the States, it secures a confidence which has been strengthened with every revolving year, and will ultimately be of immense benefit to mode of operation would quickly extinguish every hope of relieving the slave population. 11. By aiming at a united action of all the States-giving the South and West the lead, it avoids sectional jealousies, and preserves fraternal feelings throughout the Union. The exclusive separate action of a portion of the States would be difficult and dangerous. Hence those Northern enthusiasts, who are now essaying to take the work into their own hands, find, according to their own confession, a tremendous force of public opinion against them. This they expect to overcome, and ride upon the storm of Northern indignation, as it sweeps over the prostrate slaveholders of the South. 12. By engaging the prayers of all Christians for our deliverance from slavery, for the triumph of liberty, and of that Christianity, which proclaims liberty to the captive and the openng of the prison to them that are bound,' it has put a moral lever under the foundations of this execrable system, which at no distant time must effect its overthrow.

Such are my views. Until I find some plan wiser, more fitted to the end at which we aim, and more effectual in its operation, I must support the Colonization Society. It has done something. If it be called comparatively lit-

tions, (alluding to Garrison's,) as they throw increased obstacles in the way of emancipation, and if they could have all the influence that

I am, very truly, Your obedient servant, J. N. DANFORTH, Gen. Agent Am. Col. Society.

(1) The annual meetings of the Society are enerally held in the Capitol. How absurd the idea, to hold public meetings in such a place with all the free States at full liberty to take part in them, for the purpose of 'making slavery more secure.' Yet such is the pretence of northern abolitionists.

(2) Exports for the year ending April, 1832, \$120,000. Imports \$80,000, 59 vessels visited Monrovia last year. The whole sum paid for this prosperity is but 155,000! A cheap, but glorious monument erected by American lib-

(3) See Thoughts on African Colonization,

(4) Of this Society, W. L. Garrison was, till recently, Secretary, and the heat of his pen is quite palpable in its 'First Annual Report.' Why he was removed to make way for a gentleman of a cooler head, it is not difficult to conjecture.

(5) Thoughts on African Colonization; a book, in which the most disgusting egotism is scarcely hidden in the folds of the grossest misrepresentation; and the wretched penury of argument attempted to be concealed by a cataract of abuse. It is in fact a labored concoction of the mass of volcanic matter, which from that Vesuvius of the press-the Liberator.

[From the Genius of Temperance.] Hudson, Ohio, March 21, 1833. THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR'S DEFENCE OF 'SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION,'

AGAINST ABOLITION PAMPHLETS. [BY ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.] (Continued.) But as here lies 'the first and leading fallacy of Mr Garrison's book,' 'one which runs through every section,' I dwell upon it. Let me develope this charge of fallacy as distinctly as I am able, from the fog which rests upon it in the Review. It seems to be this: Mr Garrison has assumed that no man can support the enterprize * of the American Colonization Society, i. e. be 'a fellow-worker in the enterprize,' i. e. be a contributor to the Society's funds or its popularity-without supporting or virtually subscribing all these opinions and principles. The reviewer has not told us what opinions and principles, but we are left to suppose those which Mr Garrison has quoted, chiefly from the authorized publications of the parent Society, partially from those of its auxiliaries, and in some cases from the writings of distinguished advocates of the 'enterprize' in the public prints. As to the variety of these opinons and principles, not a genus nor even a species would be wanting, were we to confine ourselves to the quotations from the publications of the parent Society .-Therefore, by the way, the reviewer proves nothing when he says, 'It [Mr G's pamphlet] regards any body who happens to speak or write in favor of colonization, as an authorizexpositor of the views of the Society. The reader will observe that in pointing out this wonderful 'fallacy,' the reviewer virtually declines any attempt to justify the opinions and principles of the quotations, in whole or in part. It is true that he does attempt, by and by, to prove, with what success will appear in the sequel, that four of the quotations are perverted or misapplied. But his aim is to neutralize them in the gross by asserting the all pervading 'fallacy' of the reasoning which makes the Society responsible for them. Surely if they had been all, or even the bulk of them, perverted or misapplied, he would not have put the Society upon the mortifying

And the writer goes further yet; he even

quotes from the Report of the 'Putnam Coun-

ty Auxiliary,' as expressing a correct under-

standing of the original principles and views' of the Society. The reviewer may say, if he

pleases, that all this is from 'the matters which

accompany' the Report, but the intelligent

reader will look with mingled emotions upon

such contemptible shifts to evade the force of

face of all responsibility, the reviewer betrays,

as might be expected, a radical confusion

a sneer which would do credit to a Jesuit, he

In conducting this masterly retreat from the

resistless demonstration.

expedient of shrinking away from its own published documents. No, be it remarked, the grand defence is, they are not the opinions of the Society, which implies, if they were, the Society would be reprehensible. Now, how does the reviewer effect the Society's retreat from behind the breastwork (dangerous position!) of the Society's own documents? Thus. he says, 'NEARLY all the quotations that SEEM to be from the Annual Reports, are onty quotations from the matters which accompany the Annual Reports; as published.' And this, forsooth, is imputed to Mr Garrison as a deception, for which the reviewer, after humanely putting an apology (how characteristic!) in the culprit's mouth, deals him out a severe chastisement! But let the reader turn to 'the matters which accompany' the Fourteenth Annual Report, at page 21. He will there slavery,' what if the reviewer did vainly enfind an elaborate document published by the managers, as 'developing the true principles and character of the Society,' in which, wonderful to tell! the writer does the very thing for which the reviewer so sternly rebukes Mr Garrison! Yes, who will believe it, he not only quotes from 'the matters which accomas expressing the principles of the Socursed system.' t ciety, but as being contained in the First Annual Report-'published in the First Report.'

quency is a quotation which he made from the African Repository, of a paragraph which did in fact originate from 'the managers of the Colonization Society of Connecticut,' in 1828. cannot but marvel that the reviewer should have given to this stray reprobate a birth place and a parentage. He might as well have taken to his bosom a flaming fire-brand. The passage is no better than a flagrant shame to the State of Connecticut. It contains a poison not to be neutralized by any antidote along with which it may be administered. In short, it is a slander as cruel as it is false. I beg the reader's patience while I repeat the quotation entire.

in his conceptions of right and wrong. With 'It is taken for granted, that in present cirthus addresses Mr Garrison: 'Perhaps it will cumstances, any effort to produce a general relieve the mind of this uncompromising man, and thorough amelioration in the character to be informed that, by the payment of one and condition of the free people of color, must dollar annually, he himself may become a be to a great extent fruitless. In every part member of the American Colonization Socie- of the United States there is a broad and imty, and take a part, with his voice and his vote, passable line of demarkation between every at all its meetings for business, and still be as man who has one prop of African blood in

be publicly discountenanced, and even given this region, than such inflammatory publica- a single torch laid the beautiful temple in zealoas as ever in propagating his own peculiar his veins, and every other class in the company opinions respecting slavery and the rights of munity. The habits, the feelings are the company opinions respecting slavery and the rights of munity. munity. The habits, the feelings, all the preit the duty of every slaveholder immediately to refinement, nor ARGUMENT, nor EDUCA. he pleases, and at the same time patronize a Society which, as a society, not only is solemnly pledged never to say a word in opposition to slavery, but has as solemnly promulgated the doctrine that it is not the duty of every slaveholder immediately to emancipate his daves. † What can be more compromising? The morality of the Reviewer is manifestly as flexible as his argumentation is crooked! Both combined, lead him to the conclusion that he may join hands with those who violate God's commandments, and teach others to do so, and yet rebuke sin, and expose the guilt of sinners! But the reviewer says, 'it would be perfect-

udices of society, prejudices which p

TION! nor RELIGION!! itself can subj

mark the people of color, whether bond or

free, as the subjects of a degradation inevit

ble and incurable. The African in the

country belongs by birth to the very lower

station in society, and from that station he can

never rise, be his talents, his enterprise, his

constitute a class by themselves—a class of

of which no individual can be elevated and

below which none can be depressed, and

this is the difficulty, the invariable and use

PERABLE difficulty in the way of every scheme

for their benefit. Much can be done for the

and in this country, always must be a depres

-MUCH HAS BEEN DONE; but still they are

The italics are the author's, the capitals and

exclamations are my own feeble efforts to gra-

vent to a little natural indignation. The first

sentence of the quotation, the writer could

not have known to be true. The thing had

never been tested by a general experiment

Local experiments have been uniformly suc

cessful—one of them was probably beneath

the writer's eye. There was an entire want

of the only kind of proof which could possible

establish such an assertion. The proof which

the writer appends is only the same asserting

repeated in the most calumnious terms-ut

tered with a perfect recklessness of facts rel

rights. Wicked and extensive as are the

prejudices against the free people of color

they have not yet consigned them to a degra-

dation 'inevitable and incurable;' nor vil

they, till the entire white population is con

verted, irrecoverably, to the principles of the

Colonization Society. What does the writer

mean by prejudices which 'religion itself cannot subdue'? Does he mean by this blo-

phemy to justify the falsehood of his assertion that the free people of color constitute

class out of which no individual can be eleve

ed, below which none can be depressed

Are the managers of the Colonization Socie

of Connecticut, so incurably haughty, that the

brethren, for whom Christ died, cannot be

truly free in their neighborhood, unless, to use

the language of our reviewer on another of

casion, 'you can BLEACH them into the enjoy

ment of freedom'? § Perhaps, however, the

the writer. Perhaps the writer will say the

he himself cherishes no such prejudices,

speaks of the community at large. What right

has he to say that his fellow citizens are more

incurably wicked than himself? The writer

does roundly deny the possibility of elevating

the blacks in this country, and does, as our

viewer did years ago, deliver themoverto'in

remediable degradation.' | What odds does

it make how much sweet philanthropy such

essence of gall and bitterness is mixed

with? How does it help the matter to lay u

and to say that 'colonization' nobody knows

after the writer has affirmed that there is an

impassable line of demarkation between ever

man who has one drop (how in nature couldit

always have been impassable, if there are

those who have but one drop?!) of African

blood in his veins, and every other class in

the community? Can planting a colony of

blacks four thousand miles off, 'BLEACH' into

freedom those who remain behind? Can't

subdue a prejudice which 'religion itself cannot subdue'? The reviewer himself ha

shown the quotation to be not only in point,

and fairly in point, but a hundred times more

strongly in point than the cursory reader of Mr Garrison's book would suppose.

* If the reviewer pleases to cut loose from the

ing Society, and put himself afloat in the 'enterprise' under the open sky, let him do it; but let him lost well to the tightness of his craft.

† See the An. Report and the African Repos., pri

‡ See Archer's Speech in the Fifteenth Report, and the South Side of all Mr Gurley's publications. Things

that have been a thousand times quoted by abolition

ists, but never answered. § See Chris. Spec. Vol. V. p. 542. ||ib, p. 548.

(To be continued.)

THE LOGIC OF ARITHMETIC.

The whites in the West Indies sometime

hreaten to throw off their allegiance to Great

Britain, in case of a compulsory enfranchise

ment of the slaves. A correspondent of the

Jamaica Watchman, an anti-slavery paper

published at Kingston, (Ja.) gives the follow-

ing statement, which in regard to that island

is an unanswerable argument to all the bully-

ing and vaporing of the slaveholders.

Aggregate strength of the free black

Deduct those whom it is supposed

would be compelled to join the dis-

affected from the nature of their

His Majesty's regular forces with part

and brown population

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of the marines

emphasis on the 'in present circumstant

how, is going to change these 'circumsta

managers will throw the responsibility upon

VIRTUES what they may.

ed and abject race.' p. 136.

y easy to quote from what the friends of the Society have said and written, at least as many pages, expressing sentiments of settled opposition to slavery, of ardent desire for its abolition, and of inflexible (?!) resolve to aim by peaceful means at the overthrow of the system.'-Why did he not say-'opposition to slavery 'in the abstract ?- 'desire for' its gradual 'abolition'-whenever the slaves shall be prepared for freedom? Is it by opposing slavery in the abstract, and in the abstract only, it is by desiring abolition, but always at some future time, that Northern men have been and are still substantially abetting practical slavery, always for the present. Here is the marrow of the question, which the reviewer has been careful not to approach. Is it just here, as the reviewer well knows, that a fundamental change is beginning to take place in public sentiment at the North. Why not come out for two or three years has been belched forth here, and at a single blow annihilate the doctrine contained in the proposition, that 'No man can have a right of property in man?' It would have been a deadly blow to that spreading heresy which cost him these 24 pages of tangled argument. Why did he not attempt to prove the negative of the proposition, that The immediate abolition of slavery, or extending to the slaves, as free laborers, the equitable control and firm protection of the laws which govern and protect the free, instead of leaving them to the will of irresponsible despots, while it is honest, is safe.'
The Society's published documents on these points all demanded this of him-yea, they earnestly implored it. Is the reviewer asleep to the mischiefs which may flow from such abstract propositions when, descending from the 'cool heads' of New-England men, they begin to act upon their warm hearts? How much more dignified, at any rate, would have been some attention to the main question, than an incessantly reiterated and pitiful complaint about the 'unfairness' of quoting against the Society indiscriminatelyly from its own published documents.

As I have already hinted, the reviewer proceeds to say, that 'the author palpably misconstrues the language, and misrepresents the sentiments of those whose words he adduces in proof of his accusations. The reviewer seems to think that a very slight induction of proof will 'suffice' to establish this sweeping assertion; and, accordingly, he contents himself with examining FOUR quotations, all, doubtless, the fruit of his own pen.

The first is from Mr Garrison's 'nine pages of proofs that the Am. Colonization Society is ot hostile to slavery, cited from the Christian Spectator, for September, 1830,' as follows:

'This institution proposes to do good by a single specific course of measures. Its direct and specific purpose is not the abolition of slavery, [here the reviewer groans at Mr G's italicising or the relief of pauperism, or the extension of commerce and civilization, or the enlargement of science, or the conversion of the heathen. The single object which its constitution prescribes, and to which all its efforts are necessarily directed, is, African colonization from America. It proposes only to afford facilities for the voluntary emigration of free people of color from this country to the country of their fathers.'

On which the reviewer, with great astonishment, asks, 'Who would suppose that the very document from which Mr G. derives the proof that the Society makes no opposition to slavery, urges, as the grand argument in behalf of the Society, the infallible tendency of its enterprise, to abolish that unchristian and accursed system? Yet such is the fact.' Here surely, the reviewer 'takes off his hat in token' of a self-respect scarcely less profound than that which he attributes to Mr Garrison. He does himself the credit to suppose that the grand argument' which he 'urged' was good for something. Mr Garrison, doubtless, for he is not a simpleton, believed no such thing. Hence the admission that the 'purpose' of the Society was 'not the abolition of slavery,' was fairly quoted and was perfectly in point. After having said that the 'specific purpose' of the Society did not embrace 'the abolition of deavor to prove that the Society would effect that object? Others, whose logic is by no means contemptible, and whose observation has been abundantly more close and extensive than the reviewer's, have actually proved that the Society's operation tends to give security and permanency to the 'unchristian and ac-The next instance of Mr Garrison's delin-

Disbanded West India Regiment 79,100 2,000 Add two thousand loyal whites 81,100 25,000 Less white rebels Deduct the loyal whites Then add ___ [Slaves are meant of course] Balance in favor of the King and his govern-Say ye rebellious dogs whether ye can transfer you ment

1,000 74,000

allegiance to any other power or much longer continue to oppose yourselves to the laws and the Executive. We are glad to perceive, by the following pu-

agraph, that the Rev. Mr. Joeelyn has had opportunity preach truth in New York.

Mr Jocelyn's Address, last evening, at Chahand. Chapel, was a sober, able and practical expose of the evils of slavery and the means of their removal by direct [or immediate] emancipation. The subject was illustrated by many familiar examples, and the best fits, both to master and alone clearly demonstrated. fits, both to master and slave, clearly demonstra The safety of the process was made too apparent to be controverted. The adoption of these measures was to be expected and sought—not by exciting insurre-tion, but by that operation of moral light and moint for which any other mode of operating on the minds of the owners must depend for its success. Whoever attended the meeting must have been convinced that whatever may be the methods of other projects for determinating slavery—the mode pointed out by the speaker was neither incendiary in its character, not Utopian in its prospects.—N. Y. Moral Daily Adv.

BOSTONS

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p. 548.

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EDUCA-

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1833.

JOSHUA N. DANFORTH.

high esteem which we entertain for cal profession, must be our apology iting, in our use of this man's name, ed title of 'Reverend.' If he has not, e hypocritical priest described by Polsolen the livery of the court of heaven the devil in; he has, at least, been of propagating the most glaring mistations concerning this paper and the which it advocates. Whether these entations are wilful, or the fruit of rance and stupidity, which are his hing traits, we pretend not to say. which we publish to-day, address-Stone, is a compound of folly, preon, arrogance and misrepresentation. amination of its contents does not conthe truth of our remark, then will we et to bear all the odium which he has

first misrepresentation which we disin this extraordinary letter, has referthe various Abolition Societies which sted in this country. 'What monuasks Mr. D. with much self-complacenve those Societies left even to tell that Answer .- It is owing, in part at the influence of those societies, that England and the Middle States are not sed with the crime of slavery; and 300,000 free colored people, whom anforth and his slave driving employers irous of exporting to Africa, are not ing in servile bondage.

The attempt of Mr. Danforth to draw an ent in favor of the Colonization Society the gradual progress of the Reformation. shment of Sabbath Schools, and the es of the temperance cause, is about as al as it would be to ascribe the existence out to an eclipse, or to the annihilation of On what does the argument rest? assumption, that, because men have retofore abandoned their sins at once, ore they ought not to do it now. The s of the Reformation was gradual; th Schools were not established all over rould at once; and the temperance retion is not yet completed; therefore, ars this sagacious moralist, the Colonization ty is of heavenly origin, and we ought require southern kidnappers to cease illany and do justice at once! What thing it would have been, if Sabbath ols had been formed simultaneously shout the world! how dreadful would en the consequence, if the doctrine of stinence had received at once the unisanction of mankind !! and how horriould be the condition of southern society, ery kidnapper should immediately become at, and obey the requisitions of the divine

he temperance reformation has been adal in its progress; but what has given ach extraordinary vitality and efficiency? ing but the principle of 'total abstinence;' te this away, and you extinguish all hope mea fundamental one with temperance sot the manufacturers, venders and ens of ardent spirit, should cease from vicious practices gradually : let the docbe preached from the pulpit and promulfrom the press, that it is not safe for theous traffic, and that the drunkard d forsake his cups gradually; and how would the temperance reformation conits progress? A similar experiment in ults. No one expects to see slavery lated at a blow; but nothing effectual done for its removal, that is not ached through the influence of abolition

ted at Washington. He says,- 'If it Surinam. on formed in the heart of the slaveholdites, it might have been regarded with District of Columbia, although it is not the s is the mart to which human flesh traders on to procure their merchandise. The Sotherefore, will not remove the 'just susn' of which Mr. D. speaks, merely by the hatit was formed in Washington. Again; D. says,-'If it had originated in the free s, it would have been certainly considerreprobated with indignation, as a scheme ng a general emancipation upon the Aye, verily; the South must be asthat it had 'no design of attempting pation, either partial or general,' before fould support it! Hence, to make asce doubly sure, its principal actors and have always been slaveholders.

can scarcely find language to express

Mr. Garrison violated no laws, but such as were | in Massachusetts, black or white. What are | and I am confident the means will be speedily made by the dealers in human flesh, to protect the medies which the law gives in cases of the furnished for educating every one of these themselves in their own villany. Mr. Garrison this kind? was liberated, as is well known, by the munificence of one of the most benevolent men in the country; and yet Mr. Danforth dares to insult the community, by appealing to his imprisonment by southern kidnappers, as an evidence that he is a disturber of the peace! It is no merit, in Mr. D's estimation, to disturb the peace of the wicked, and to incur their displeasure; and we venture to say, that he cious outrages in future, a jury would probanever will be imprisoned by his slave driving bly give exemplary damages, should suits be employers, for disturbing them in their sins. brought. He only opposes slavery 'in the abstract,' and of this slaveholders will never complain, so long as he continues zealous in promoting prisoned in a secret place, in the State, any their plan to 'prop up' slavery in the United

Mr. Danforth's allusion to the rewards which have been offered by southern kidnappers for the apprehension of Mr. Garrison, is enough to cause the blood of any man, possessed of the least particle of honor or magnanimity, to by a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, boil in his veins. Who would have thought and by imprisonment and hard labor, for a it possible, that a professed minister of the term, we believe, not exceeding seven years. gospel-'a son of New-England'-could allude to such knavery with approbation, or even without the most strong expressions of indignation and horror? And yet Mr. Danforth has the impudence to say, with apparent approbation of the diabolical plot, that he has been offered a reward of \$10,000 for Mr. Garrison's person! Why, we ask, in the name of all that is honorable and christian-like, has he capitally punished. not apprised Mr. Garrison of his danger, and exposed the daring villany of those who are endeavoring to destroy his life? Is it because he is afraid, that such a proof of his honesty would exasperate his slave-holding employers, and be the cause of his removal from the station which he occupies?

The statement of Mr. Danforth, that the Agents of the Anti-Slavery Society have 'traversed the country,' 'thrusting themselves, the Corresponding Secretary of the Conventhough unlicensed, into pulpits, when they tional Board. The time for the Annual Meetcould; and 'sometimes deceiving the clergy ing of the Convention is drawing near; and as to their real intentions,' we pronounce a base falsehood, worthy of being uttered only bearing upon the welfare of the colored peoby a man who can listen coolly to a proposi-ple, it is desirable that there should be a full tion for kidnapping a free citizen. We call representation from all parts of the country. upon Mr. Danforth to substantiate his charges Meetings should be called immediately for the by referring to particular instances; and if he fails to furnish proof, we would advise him to of all necessary business. commit to memory without delay, the ninth commandment, which is, 'Thou shalt not bear LETTER FROM REV. MR. WRIGHT. false witness against thy neighbor.'

It is unnecessary to trace Mr. Danforth through all his sophistry and misrepresentations. We have said enough to show the perfect justice of the remarks with which we introduced this article. There is one of his statements, however-or rather one of his insinuations-which requires a reply. He intimates that Mr. Garrison was 'removed' from the office of Corresponding Secretary of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, 'to make way for a gentleman of a cooler head.' The truth is, Mr. Garrison resigned, and his resignation was a subject of deep regret with every them an injury which can only be repaired by member of the Society.

Were it not for our regard for the welfare of Africa, and our desire that the Colony may future progress. Let the doctrine be- be filled with better men, we should think it would be an excellent plan to ship Mr. Danforth to Liberia, where he can enjoy the blessings of that earthly paradise, as a reward for his faithfulness to the interest of the slave drivers in slandering the Abolitionists.

sellers immediately to abandon their KIDNAPPING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig Nautilus, Capt. Foster, sailed some time since from Surinam, to some port in Massachusetts. After she had been out one day, the crew discovered a colored man on board, who had secreted himself before the sailing of the vessel. After the vessel arrived in Massachusetts, the owners had him seized, and confined in the work house in Gloucester. They had him thrown into irons, but whether he was so kept in the work-house, we cannot Mr. Danforth thinks it a very fortunate cir- say. The object of the owners was, to reduce ace, that the Colonization Society was him again to slavery, and carry him back to colored youth, desirous of an education, to re-

The colored man succeeded in escaping from the work-house, and sailed on a voyage to Baltimore. Upon his return to Salem, he But why so, if, as Mr. Danforth has was inveigled into shipping in a vessel on a dedly represented, slaveholders are very voyage, as he was told, to the West Indies; was to get rid of slavery? And besides, but he was decoyed to Gloucester, were he was again thrown into confinement, we believe raphical centre of the slaveholding intercould be sent back to Surinam. He, however, succeeded in making his escape a second time, and arrived in Salem with his irons on, and we hope and believe, is now at large.

The owners of the Nautilus, we are informed, are named OBADIAH WOODBURY and WIL-LIAM STEVENS. The keeper of the almshouse is named Stacy. We have reason to believe that he was not aware of the true character of the transaction in which he as-

In order to make the public more fully sensible of the enormity of the crime perpetrated by the owners of the Nautilus, we shall briefly notice the laws for preventing such offences.

The colored man when he arrived in Masgnation, at Mr. Danforth's allusion to sachusetts became as free as any man in the rison's trial and imprisonment at Bal- State, and came at once under the protection He speaks of him as having violated of the laws of the State and of the United nacted for the peace of the community States. To kidnap him was not only as great Protection of private character; when a moral offence, but as great a crime in the friends of the African race, to aid us by their we, if he is not grossly ignorant, that eye of the law, as to kidnap any other person counsels, their liberality and their prayers;

In the first place, every person concerned in kidnapping or confining thim either time, can be compelled to give bonds to keep the

Secondly. He has a right of action for an assault, battery and false imprisonment, against all persons who ordered or assisted in kidnapping him either time. To prevent such atro-

Thirdly. Should the colored man be unlawfully carried out of Massachusetts, or imother person may maintain an action for damages in his name, against the perpetrators of

Fourthly. Every person who may be concerned in carrying this colored man out of the State, against his will, is liable to be punished

Fifthly. Every person being of the crew or ship's company, of any vessel owned wholly or in part by any citizen of the United States, who should forcibly confine or detain this colored man, if he be a negro or mulatto, on board the vessel, with intent to make him a slave, is, by the laws of the United States adjudged a pirate, and on conviction would be liable to be

We hereby give notice to all persons who were concerned in kidnapping this colored man, that if he should be conveyed out of the State by force, no means allowed by the law will be spared to bring the offenders to justice.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

We invite the attention of our colored friends to the circular in this paper, signed by as its proceedings will have an important appointment of delegates, and the transaction

We cheerfully publish the following communication from the Rev. Chester Wright, in explanation of his notice 'To Colored Youth.' We have no doubt of the purity of his motives, or of his desire to promote the welfare of the colored people; but we see no occasion to retract our former remarks. While he continues to patronize the Colonization Society, the colored people will not place themselves under his care. The principles of that Society are so abhorrent to them, and its operations so oppressive, that they cannot avoid feeling, that every man who lends it his support, does an abandonment of the institution, and an open opposition to its doctrines and purposes.

MONTPELIER, April 17, 1833. Mr. Editor-In reply to your note prefixed to my invitation to young men of color, for the copying of which I tender you m thanks,) permit me kindly to remark, that it is no part of the object of that invitation to direct the attention of the colored people, or any of their friends, from the Manual Labor School proposed by the New-England Anti-Slavery

Society. The truth is, my invitation was written before I knew that such a School was contemplated: and when the intention to establish that school was announced, I hesitated for a time on the subject of publishing what I had written; fearing it might be regarded in the light in which you seem to consider it. Intent on the improvement of the colored race of men in our country, and grieved at the wrongs they endure, I rejoice in every movement that promises the melioration of their condition. Success to the Manual Labor School, about to be established in Rhode Island. The invitation I have given to the port their desire to me, is not intended to announce a design to open a school myself for their instruction. The first object of it is, simply, to ascertain whether any considerable number of such youth are desirous of an education, and willing to devote their time to that object. Should any considerable number report themselves, they and the public may consider me pledged to do what I can do to provide instruction, if not otherwise provided, sufficient to give them the education they desire. Whether this shall be done by private instructers, scattered over the country, who may be willing to take one or more into their families, or by the establishment of public schools, will be a subject of future consideration. Those who may give notice of their desire for an education agreeably to my proposal, will not be considered as giving any pledge or manifesting any desire to be under my instruction, or under any instruction provided by my Agency. But they will aid the important design which you, Mr. Editor, and which I have in view, the literary, moral and social improvement of the condition of their race, by enabling us to say to a benevolent community, 'There are so many young men of color within the limits of New-England and the State of New-York, who say they desire an education, and are willing to devote from 4 to 6 years to this object, either at a public School or with a private instructer, and to labor four hours in each day for their support.' With this information furnished at the outset, we will go forth and make our appeal to the

posed by the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, can do the whole, let them do it. I will rejoice in all the good they accomplish, and gladly resign to them all the benefit of the information I am now soliciting; nor will I cease to pray that the dews of heaven may daily descend on their rising Seminary. I only add, 'Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, for we be brethren.'

C. WRIGHT.

A GOOD OMEN.

We perceive by the Methodist Protestant, that at the late meeting of the Massachusetts Annual Conferance of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Lowell, Mr. Henry Carrol of this city, a worthy colored man, was admitted as a 'lay delegate.' This example encourages the hope, that the time will come when the colored people will be treated according to the requirements of the law of love, and be allowed to participate in all the blessings of christian fellowship. In view of this fact, how despicable appears the conduct of that 'clerical wolf,' who recently belched forth his slanders against Mr. Garrison in the Methodist (Ep.) Quarterly Review, and who declared, on a certain occasion, that, 'if a colored man were admitted to an association to which he belonged, he would withdraw!' O how dearly the Colonizationists love the colored people!

AGENCY IN VERMONT.

We are authorised to announce, that Mr. Orson S. Murray of Shoreham, Addison Co., Vermont, has been appointed an Agent of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society in that State. He is recommended to the people of Vermont, as a man eminently worthy of their highest confidence and esteem,

We owe an apology to our friends in Port-au-Prince, for the omission of Mr. Bowler's name in our list of agents. We assure them, that our confidence in him is undiminished, and that the omission was unintentional. The irregularity with which their papers have been transmitted is attributable to us.

Mr. Orsamus D. Canfield, of Copley, Medina Co., Ohio, is appointed our agent-He has authority to procure subscribers and receive payments for the Liberator and Abolitionist.

An ADDRESS will be delivered at the Rev. Mr. Reid's meeting house, in Reading, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th of May next, at 7 o'clock, by Mr. AMASA WALKER, of Boston, at the request of the Anti-Slavery Society of the former place.

MR GARRISON'S DEPARTURE.

IT In a letter dated New-York, May 1, Mr Garrison says, 'In a few minutes I sail from this port in the packet ship Hibernia for Liverpool.' It is probable, therefore, that he is now on his way to England. Many thousand hearts will respond to the prayer, The Lord preserve him.'

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION. At 1-4 before 8 last evening, while the company were assembled for the Soiree Musical of the Messrs Herrman, at the British American Hotel, the alarm of fire in that noble edifice roused the numerous immates from their respective occupations, and almost before the alarm had reached the streets, this splendid Hotel exhibited one mass of fire, extending its sway from one floor to another, producing a scene of awful grandeur and desolation, scarcely paralleled in the history of Montreal.

About thirty ladies and gentlemen had assembled in

the large ball room to attend the Concert—the boarders and other inmates were engaged at tea, when the blaze of a lamp, suspended on the branch of one of the evergreens, which formed the decoration of the passage at the Bachelor's ball, and which have remained modisturbed since that period, communicated with the undisturbed since that period, communicated with the whole range of trees, and produced one instantaneous conflagration, and soon raged with the most destruc-tive and irresistible fury through the entire building leaving the inmates to secure their flight by ladders and through windows, possessed only of the clothes they wore, without even a moment's opportunity to secure any of their baggage or property. With difficulty the concert room was cleared by taking the company down by ladders placed to the front windows, the flames rushing into the room from the burning evergreens in the passage, and prohibiting all egress by that channel. The scene of confusion that ensued baffles all human description, and all attempts to secure property proved hopeless. Some articles of furniture were removed at the only favorable moment, but we regret to say that many of the boarders lost all they possessed.
All attempts to extinguish the fire in the British

American Hotel having become unsuccessful, the whole building became in forty minutes a heap of ruins. The loss of property on this occasion cannot be conjectured; in a small compass, it exceeded any moderate calculation.

The amount of insurance on the building, and the furniture to the same, belonging to Mr Molson, was £3,300, equally divided between the Phenix and Atlantic offices.

FIRE. On Thursday morning last, the City Hotel in New-York, the property of Mr Astor, who purchased it a few years since for the sum of \$120,000, was discovered to be on fire. It was crowded with guests discovered to be on fire. It was crowded with guests at the time. By great effort, the three lower stories were preserved, but the upper, together with the roof, was entirely destroyed. During the fire two persons, whose retreat by the staircase was cut off, succeeded in reaching the roof, from which there were no means of descending. When they were perceived, they were relieved from this dangerous situation by throwing a rope over the eaves from one of the windows of the upper story, which they secured and let themselves down, until they were drawn in at the lower window. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000.

SPLENDID BENEFICENCE. Our townsman, the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, has presented to the Trustees of the New-England Institution for the education of the Blind, the elegant brick edifice in Pearl-street, in which he now resides, as a permanent Asylum fo the Blind. The estate is valued at \$30,000. The donation is made on the wise condition that a fund of \$50,000 be raised for the support of the Institution before the end of May next.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS. It has been confidently stated that next summer Mr Clay intends to visit Boston, and that Mr Webster will make an excursion to the Western States.

The Colonization Society announce that they intend to send two expeditions with emigrants to Liberia an-nually from New-Orleans; viz. in May and Novem-ber. A vessel is to sail from Virginia in May next.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK. The steamboat mail of Thursday brought the intolligence of a most distressing fire in the city of New-York. We have room only for a few particulars,

which we gather from the Commercial Advertiser. -About II o'clock last night, the alarm was given, and it was soon ascertained that the extensive stable of Messrs Kipp and Brown, proprietors of the Greenwich stages, were on fire; and the work of destruction did not cease until all the buildings on the four blocks. blocks or squares, were nearly destroyed—destroying, it is computed, from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty houses, and driving into the street from three hundred and fifty to four hundred families. Such scenes of distress were never before witnessed by the thousands of persons who were the lookers on on this dreadful calamity. Through the dense cloud of smoke and burning embers, children were to be seen running to and fro, crying for their parents, and parents in despair shricking the names of their children.

parents in despair shricking the names of their children.

The stables where the fire originated were situated on the corner of Hudson and Bank streets. The wind blowing a gale from the eastward at the time, and so rapid was the progress of the devouring element, that in five minutes from its commencement the stables were in one sheet of flame, and in twenty minutes the block of buildings bounded by Hudson, Bank, Greenwich and Hammond streets, were burnt to the ground. It speedily communicated to the adjoining block, taking a westerly direction, which, very soon after, shared the same fate. The flames soon crossed to the westerly side of Hammond street, and shortly after the entire row fronting on Perry street and extending all the way to Washington street, comprising altogether four squares, was in a blaze.

The loss of property has been hastily estimated at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; it is feared that comparatively but a small portion is insured. The first is reasently believed to

dollars; it is feared that comparatively but a small portion is insured. The fire is generally believed to have been the work of a female incendiary.

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.

Joshua Coffin, N. Bridgewater, Mass.; F. A. Hinton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Orson S. Murray, Shoreliam, Vt.; W. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince; Orsamus D. Canfield, Copley, Ohio; J. Hogarth, Port-au-Prince; J. G. Dow, Pittsfield, N. H.; Joseph Sharpless, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Henry Jones, Haverhill, N. H.; P. A. Bell, New-York City; Charles Sprague, East Stoughton, Mass.; Charles L. Remond, Salem, Mass,

> CIRCULAR. CONVENTIONAL BOARD, & Philadelphia, April, 1833.

FELLOW CITIZENS :-In conformity with a resolution of the Conventional Board to me directed, I hereby give notice that the next Annual Convention of the Free People of Color, will assemble in the City of Philadelphia, on the First Monday of June next ensuing, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And for the information of all concerned, the following extract from the Regulations of the Convention is published, viz:—
'That each Society in the United States,

organized by the recommendation of the Convention, be, and are hereby authorized, to send delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent them in the Convention, to be held as aforesaid. And that, in places where it is not practicable to form Societies at present, the people shall have the same privilege, provided that they contribute to the furthering of the objects of the Convention.'

And the Board would earnestly, but respectfully, request of their brethren throughout the Union, to form Societies in every city, town or village, wherever it may be practicable, and send their full complement of delegates to the ensuing Convention, in June.

The attention or attendance of the philanthropists of any nation, will be highly acceptable, and duly appreciated.

Respectfully, JUNIUS C. MOREL, Corresponding Secretary.

DIED-In this city, on Sunday last, very suddenly, Mr Edward Cummings, aged 25. On Monday, April 29, William Elston, of the city of New-York, aged about 20 years.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a public meeting held at the School House in Belnap-street, on Sunday afternoon, immediately after Divine service, for very important business, that must be transancted previous to Monday. By the request of several gentlemen.

JOHN B. PERO,

MOS. 2 & 3, (Rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern) AS on hand the following articles, which he offers to sell (wholesale or retail) as cheap as can be bought elsewhere, viz :-Double distilled Lavender, Elliot's Silver Steel do.

do. Extra Cologne, Florida Water, Honey Water, Bear's Oil. Antique do. ocoa Nut do. Ward's Vegetable do., Milk of Roses, Powder Puffs

Powder. Hair Brushes, Shaving do., Clothes do., Shoe do., Toothe do., Shaving Boxes, Wade and Butcher's Razors, Rodgers and Son do...

Stocks, Cravats & Sum-ners, Gloves and Suspenders, Linen Collars & Bosoms, Superior Dutch Hones, Warren's Blacking. Day and Martin's do., Bell's Paste do., Silver Pencil Cases, Toothe Powder,

Toothe Powder,
Magnifying Glasses,
Top Pieces & Curls,
Hair Pins, &c. &c.
April 27, 1833.

Scissors & Curling Tongs, English Dressing Combs,

Pocket do., Fine Ivory do. Emerson's Razor Strops,

Pomroy's do. do., Ritner's do. do., Calf-skin Pocket Books &

Wallets, Stocks, Cravats & Stiff-

FOUR House Lots, pleasantly situated in the City of Providence, R. I.; fronting northerly on Jail lane or Meeting-street— between Prospect and Hope streets. Two of them measuring sixty feet on said Meeting-street—one fifty-eight feet, and one fifty feet extending back about ninety-eight feet .-Also a House Lot on Martin-street, in said Providence-fifty feet front by one hundred and thirty back-with a two story dwelling house thereon standing. Any or the whole of the above described property will be sold on favorable terms. GEORGE McCARTY. Providence, April 20, 1833.

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE.

WANTED, BY a Young Man who can offer good tes-timonials for honesty and ability, a situation to drive a Baker's cart, in this city. Enquire at the Liberator Office. April 20.

LITERARY.

[From the Abolitionist.]

A NEW BALLAD.* 'I'll tell you a story, a story so merry, Concerning the people of Canterbury,' † About their town meeting and speechifying, To send all the blacks from the country flying.

It was said that a lady had dared to invite Colored girls to her school, that she'd teach them to

And, to the disgrace of the town and the nation, Intended to give them a good education.

When this news reached the ears of the clerk of the

He lengthened his visage, and cast his eyes down, Then swore by the shade of Jack Cade, no such school The village should darken while he had the rule.

So the townsmen are summoned. In haste they appea In their hall, all aghast, and all trembling with fear. An orator rises, 'A vote let me read, To declare to the universe some of our creed.

That from Afric alone is the black road to heaven, And that we will resist teaching any such creatures, As rudely assailing a great law of nature's.' 'Can any one think,' he cries, 'nature intended

Resolved, In this land to blacks souls are not given,

By teaching, these black souls should ever be mended Be fitted to meet with us whites, in debate, And aid us in making the laws for our State?

Can Connecticut men e'er become such vile asses As submit to this mixture of milk and molasses? Oh! save us, kind heaven, from these foul disgraces, And bless our descendants with unmixed white faces ! When this manly resolve this bold speech had sustained

Next springs up the clerk, but how vain is all verse, His wisdom, his fancy, his wit to rehearse. 'I rise, fellow citizens, sad and dismayed, Our good town is ruined, our rights are betrayed! If this school be established among us, what then ?

Black females are ladies, and negroes are men

Long and loud were the plaudits the orator gained.

We must meet them at dinners, at parties, at prayers, Our houses and lands too would soon become theirs. What right have these woolly heads hither to come, Let them go back to Africa-there is their home.

In vain did our forefathers cross the rough sea, And leave us this land as the home of the free; In vain did our ancestors bleed, in vain toil, If we suffer these negroes to share in the soil.

Let us swear then together we never will yield To the negro a house, or a school, or a field; But while Quinebaug flows through our town, it shall

Reflect a black face from its bosom forever.'

He ceased, and the townsmen, with eager acclaim, Accept the resolve, which saves them from the shame The calamity dire, the unending disgrace, Of treating like brethren the African race.

Oh! patriot sages of Quinebaug river, Your wisdom shall brighten the world forever, And humanity, weeping o'er error and crime, Shall be cheered by your vote to the last hour of time

* For a prose account of the transactions related this ballad, see the Abolitionist for April, p. 61. † These two lines are borrowed from an old balla with the alteration of a single word.

THE FORSAKEN TO HER FATHER.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY. Oh, name him not, unless it be In terms I shall not blush to hear : Oh, name him not, though false to me, Forget not he was once so dear. Oh, think of former happy days, When none could breathe a dearer name; And if you can no longer praise, Be silent, and forbear to blame!

He may be all that you have heard, proved, 't were folly to defen Yet pause ere you believe one word Breathed 'gainst the honor of a friend. How many seem in haste to tell What friends can never wish to know! I answer-once I knew him well, And then, at least, it was not so.

You say, when all condemn him thus, To praise him leads to disrepute: But, had the world censured us, Father! he would not have been mute! He may be changed, and he may learn To slander friends, as others do : But, if we blame him, we in turn Have learnt that hateful lesson too!

Desertion of myself, his worst. His only crime perhaps may prove; Shall he of all men be the first Condemned for being false in love? The world has never yet denied Its favor to the falsest heart; Its sanction rather seems to guide The hand again to aim the dart!

You hate him, Father, for you know That he was cruel to your child. Alas! I strove to hide my wo, And when you looked on me I smiled: But on my faded cheek appears An evidence of all I 've felt; I prayed for strength, but falling tears

Betrayed my weakness as I knelt.

Oh! hate him not, he must have seen Some error that was never meant! And love, you know, hath ever been Prone to complain, and to resent! Hate him not, Father! nor believe Imputed crimes till they are proved; And proof should rather make us grieve For one who once was so beloved.

FINLAND SONG.

ADDRESSED BY A MOTHER TO HER CHILD. Sweet bird of the meadow, oh, soft be thy rest! Thy mother will wake thee at morn from thy nest; She has made a soft nest, little red breast, for thee, Of the leaves of the birch and the moss of the tree. Then soothe thee, sweet bird of my bosom, once mor "T is sleep, little infant, that stands at the door. Where is the sweet babe?' you may hear how cries,

Where is the sweet babe in his cradle that lies, In his cradle, soft swaddled in vestments of down? 'T is mine to watch o'er him till darkness be flown.'

' Jove fixed it certain, that whate'er day, Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away."

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered in the African Masonic Hall, in Boston, Feb. 27, 1833. BY MRS MARIA W. STEWART. (Concluded.)

I would implore our men, and especially our rising youth, to flee from the gambling board and the dance hall; for we are poor, and have no money to throw away. I do not consider dancing as criminal in itself, but it is astonishing to me that our young men are so blind to their own interest and the future welfare of their children, as to spend their hard earnings for this frivolous amusement; for it has been carried on among us to such an unbecoming extent that it has become absolutely disgusting. 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.' Had those men amongst us, who have had an opportunity, turned their attention as assiduously to mental and moral improvement as they have to gambling and dancing, I might have remained quietly at home, and they stood contending in my place. These polite accomplishments will never enrol your names on the bright annals of fame, who admire the belle void of intellectual knowledge, or applaud the dandy that talks largely on politics, without striving to assist his fellow in the revolution, when the nerves and muscles of every other man forced him into the field of action. You have a right to rejoice, and to let your hearts cheer you in the days of your youth; yet remember that for all these things God will bring you into judgment. Then, O ye sons of Africa, turn your mind from these perishable objects, and contend for the cause of God and the rights of man. Form yourselves into temperance societies. There are temperate men amongst you; then why will you any longer neglect to strive, by your example, to suppress vice in all its abhorrent forms? You have been told repeatedly of the glorious results arising from temperance, and can you bear to see the whites arising in honor and respectability, without endeavoring to grasp after that honor and respectability also?

But I forbear. Let our money, instead of being thrown away as heretofore, be apppropriated for schools and seminaries of learning for our children and youth. We ought to follow the example of the whites in this respect. Nothing would raise our respectability, add to our peace and happiness and reflect so much honor upon us, as to be ourselves the promoters of temperance, and the supporters, as far as we are able, of useful and scientific knowledge. The rays of light and knowledge have been hid from our view; we have been taught to consider ourselves as scarce superior to the brute creation; and have performed the most laborious part of American drudgery. Had we as a people received one half the early advantages the whites have received, I would defy the government of these United States to deprive us any longer of our rights. I am informed that the agent of the Colo

nization Society has recently formed an asso-

ciation of young men, for the purpose of influencing those of us to go to Liberia who may feel disposed. The colonizationists are blind to their own interest, for should the nations of the earth make war with America, they would find their forces much weakened by our absence; or should we remain here, can our brave soldiers' and 'fellow citizens,' as they were termed in time of calamity, condescend to defend the rights of the whites, and be again deprived of their own, or sent to Liberia in return? O, if the colonizationists are real friends to Africa, let them expend the money which they collect in erecting a col-lege to educate her injured sons in this land of gospel light and liberty; for it would be most thankfully received on our part, and convince us of the truth of their professions, and save time, expense and anxiety. Let them place before us noble objects, worthy of pursuit, and see if we prove ourselves to be those unambitious negroes they term us. But ah! methinks their hearts are so frozen towards us, they had rather their money should be sunk in the ocean than to administer it to our relief; and I fear, if they dared, like Pharaoh king of Egypt, they would order every male child amongst us to be drowned. But the most high God is still as able to subdue the lofty pride of these white Americans, as He was the heart of that ancient rebel. They say though we are looked upon as things, yet we sprang from a scientifiic people. Had our men the requisite force and energy, they would soon convince them by their efforts both in public and private, that they were men, or things in the shape of men. Well may the colonizationists laugh us to scorn for our negligence; well may they cry, 'Shame to the sons of Africa.' As the burden of the Israelites was too great for Moses to bear, so also is our burden too great for our noble advocate to bear. You must feel interested, my brethren, in what he undertakes, and hold up his hands by your good works, or in spite of himself his soul will become discouraged, and his heart will die within him; for he has, as it were, the strong bulls of Bashan to contend with.

It is of no use for us to wait any longer for a generation of well educated men to arise. We have slumbered and slept too long already; the day is far spent; the night of death approaches; and you have sound sense and good judgment sufficient to begin with, if you feel disposed to make a right use of it. Let every man of color throughout the United States, who possesses the spirit and principles of a man, sign a petition to Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and grant you the rights and privileges of common free citizens; for if you had had faith as a grain of mustard seed, long before this the mountains of prejudice might have been removed. We are all sensible that the Anti-Slavery Society has taken hold of the arm of our whole population, in order to raise them out of the mire. Now all we have to do is, they were sorry, but that they would render by a spirit of virtuous ambition to strive to raise ourselves; and I am happy to have it in he proceeded to Niblo's Coffee House, called my power thus publicly to say that the colored inhabitants of this city, in some respects, brains out. are beginning to improve. Had the free peo-ple of color in these United States nobly and

brilliant as some ; had they held up, encouraged and patronized each other; nothing could have hindered us from being a thriving and flourishing people. There has been a fault amongst us. The reason why our distinguished men have not made themselves more influential is, because they fear that the strong current of opposition through which they must pass, would cause their downfall and prove their overthrow. And what gives rise to this opposition? Envy. And what has it amounted to? Nothing. And who are the cause of it? Our whited sepulchres, who want to be great, and don't know how; who love to be called of men 'Rabbi, Rabbi,' who put on false sanctity, and humble themselves to their brethren, for the sake of acquiring the highest place in the synagogue, and the uppermost seats at the feast. You, dearly beloved, who are the genuine followers of our Lord Jesus Christ, the salt of the earth and the light of the world, are not so culpable. As I told you, in the very first of my writing, I tell you again, I am but as one drop in the bucket-as one particle of the small dust of the earth. God will surely raise up those amongst us who will plead the cause of virtue, and the pure principles of morality, more eloquently than I am

It appears to me that America has become like the great city of Babylon, for she has boasted in her heart,—'I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow.' She is indeed a seller of slaves and the souls of men; she has made the Africans drunk with the wine, of her fornication; she has put them completely beneath her feet, and she means to keep them there; her right hand supports the reins of government, and her left hand the wheel of power, and she is determined not to let go her grasp. But many powerful sons and daughters of Africa will shortly arise, who will put down vice and immorality amongst us, and declare by Him that sitteth upon the throne, that they will have their rights; and if refused, I am afraid they will spread horror and devastation around. I believe that the oppression of injured Africa has come up before the majesty of Heaven; and when our cries shall have reached the ears of the Most High, it will be a tremendous day for the people of this land; for strong is the arm of the

Lord God Almighty.

Life has almost lost its charms for me; death has lost its sting and the grave its terrors; and at times I have a strong desire to depart and dwell with Christ, which is far better. Let me entreat my white brethren to awake and save our sons from dissipation, and our daughters from ruin. Lend the hand of assistance to feeble merit, and plead the cause of virtue amongst our sable race; so shall our curses upon you be turned into blessings; and though you should endeavor to drive us from these shores, still we will cling to you the more firmly; nor will we attempt to rise above you; we will presume to

be called your equals only. The unfriendly whites first drove the native American from his much loved home. Then they stole our rathers from their peaceful and quiet dwellings, and brought them hither and made bond men and bond women of them and their little ones: they have obliged our brethren to labor, kept them in utter ignorance, nourished them in vice and raised them in degradation; and now that we have enriched their soil, and filled their coffers, they say that we are not capable of becoming like white men, and that we never can rise to respectability in this country. They would drive us to a strange land. But before I go, the bayonet shall pierce me through. African rights and liberty is a subject that ought to fire the breast of every free man of color in these United States, and excite in his bosom a lively, deep, decided and heartfelt interest.

GAMING.

The passion for gaming, with some persons, seems incurable. When it once gains possession of the heart, it is not easily to be dislodged. It breeds an excitement to which every thing else is spiritless. The most remarkable instance of melancholy infatuation and devotion to this vice that we have ever heard of, was that of Oliver G. Kane of New York, Secretary of the National Insurance Company. Kane was a young man from Albany, of highly respectable connexions, and amiable, unassuming demeanor. The wealth and influence of his friends procured his appointment as Secretary of the National Insurance Company, with a salary fully adequate to the supply of every comfort. He was married to a young lady of handsome property and moved in the first circle of fashionable society. A rumor reached the ears of his friends that he was passionately addicted to gaming, and becoming alarmed for his situation, they entered upon a course of the most earnest remonstrance with him, to rescue him from his danger. He promised reformation, and all apprehension for a time was quieted. But his thrist for the card table could not long be restrained. He renewed his visits, squandered his own fortune, and then commenced a system of depredation from the funds of the company, which he continued until he had robbed them of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the whole of which immense amount fell into the hands of four or five individuals.

Seeing that his detection was inevitable, he resolved upon flight, made a sweeping draft upon the funds of the Company, and arranged his plans to take passage to some port of Europe, under an assumed name. The vessel did not sail on the day appointed-and that night, not knowing what to do with himself, he again sought the fatal table to banish the uneasy reflections that forced themselves on his mind. He never made another visit: he lost every dollar that he had provided for his escape .- In the morning, he called upon the remorseless black-hearted wretches who had striped him of every shilling, disclosed his situation and implored them to furnish him with sufficient means to fly .- They coldly told him him no assistance. In the agony of despair, for a chamber, went up stairs, and blew his

boldly contended for their rights, and showed and fled in various directions through fear of

MISCELLANEOUS. a natural genius and talent, although not so apprehension. One of them was afterwards set at liberty, Philadelphia, but was afterwards set at liberty, Philadelphia, Philadelphi for the want of evidence to connect him with the vile transactions.

Such was the end of Oliver G. Kane. The passion for gaming had infused itself into his moral frame and operated like a slow poison. He went from step to step in the career of vice, following the impulses of a depraved pro-pensity, until he saw no hope of escaping detection, and then plunged into the dark abyss of eternity, with the flagrant offence of rob-

bery aggravated by the addition of self-murder.-Boston Atlas.

Beauties of the License Laws.—We recom-mend those who wish to see an illustration of mend those who wish to see an illustration of the produce hundreds of certificates; but she as you from years of experience the produce hundreds of certificates; but she as you from years of experience. down into Broad street some Sunday after-noon, and count, if they can, the number of noon, and count, if they can, the number of only relieve, but entirely remove the noon, and count, it they can, the doors exhibit only relieve, but entirely remove those on within the array of bottles and glasses, and around which the red-faced and fetid tipplers are congregated to worship the divinity of the distillers, the wholesale rum-sellers and the retailers of 'distilled damnation.' And if they are not satisfied with that, let them call the next morning at the police Court, and behold the fruits of the yesterday's intoxication, in the crowd of tattered, and bruised, and disgusting looking objects therein collected to receive the penalties of violated law. We most heartily recommend our license-giving Mayor and Aldermen to walk the rounds we mention and see how correctly they judge of what the public good requires. Without their patronage the court would sit for almost nothing.

' Going the Whole' Rat .- A few evenings since (says the Ohio Atlas) a young man by the name of Philo Matson, actually swallowed a living rat about four inches in length, including the tail, on a trifling wager of fifty cents! When fairly stowed inside Matson remarked, that his ratship was 'dodging about in his empty stomach,' and instantly gulped down two quarts of cider to set him afloat. The deluged Jonah kept floundering like another 'arch fiend in chaos,' till a huge tobacco quid rolling into 'the middle,' proved an ugly 'deadfall' to the 'rat in the gentleman's kitchen.' Matson suffered no further inconvenience from the this marvellous rat extermination. The above is no hoax, but is susceptible of proof that would satisfy the most incredulous.

William Worsley recently died in Liverpool, leaving a fortune of \$75,000, which falls to his only surviving sister, who has been an inmate of the Manchester work-house for many years! This is indeed a reverse of fortune.

MORAL.

THE STRANGER.

It was one of those bleak, chilling nights, which are so frequent in the month of March, was sitting by a comfortable grate, and to some thoughtless misses was speaking of their favored lot, and the cold, unfeeling scorn many were at that moment enduring in our city. servant in haste entered, saying,-Will you let a poor woman come in and stay over night? She is a stranger in the city, and has no money. A stranger in the city and no money, my heart replied, how many of this description, and I cannot enteriain them all. 'Be careful to entertain strangers,' was the next injunction, and said, tell her come in. She modestly entered, thanking me for my condescension, adding, I am sorry to trouble you, but I am chilled with cold, and in a few words can tell you my story. She did so, and while her full heart seemed bursting, and she wiped the tear from her care-worn check, I saw the young misses made an application and felt the words I had been saying were strikingly verified.

The good woman continued. 'I am from ference may be made to the following gents. Scotland. A few months ago my husband, men, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esq., Rev. Per myself and eight children passed this city for Philadelphia. We had an only daughter of Theodore Wright, Rev. Samuel C. Com eighteen, who for kindness of heart and goodness of countenance, could not be exceeded New-York city;—Mr. James Forten, Mr. b. through all the highlands. She came with us, but when she reached Philadelphia, a sickness of heart came over her; she was silent, and we could not learn the cause of her grief. She once intimated a wish to be in New-York, and in a few days she was missing, and two months have passed away, and we can get no account of her whatever. Sleepless nights have her father and I passed; and now have I left my little ones, the youngest six weeks old, and with a little money, by walking most of the way and eating but little, have I reached this city, hoping a gracious Providence would give me the sight of her face once more. Can you tell me where I shall inquire?

Her tears flowed profusely while she intimated her fears that some seducer had betrayed her away, and she might now he pining in wretchedness and want. But in all this grief, there was that chastened submission, that acknowledgment of a kind Providence, that it was wonderful to behold what grace can do in affliction. I fear, said she, we have loved her too much, and she is suffering for our sins. spake all the comforting words my heart could devise; but what were comforting words to a heart stricken like this? I begged her to eat, she could not, still fearing she would displease her Heavenly Father by her grief. She retired, but not to sleep. On the morning she rose early to go out, and where, she asked, shall I go? Shall I inquire at some haunt of vice, and find her there? 'O! my lost, lost child, would to God I had died for thee,' Thus she mourned, refusing to eat. Her case was made known-diligent search was made for the daughter, but to no effect. A little sum was made out to carry her home, and she left the city, pouring the blessings of heaven upon the heads of those who had remembered the stranger, and took her in.

The object of narrating this fact, not marvellous in itself, but so strikingly illustrative was it of the truth of the text which so impressed me, to let her in, that I could not but admire its beauty. From her I learned a lesson which I hope never to forget. That patient endurance of suffering, that attachment to her friend in heaven, and that tenderness of grief I seldom saw exemplified in any before. Yes, that stranger I then entertained was an The gamblers who shared his spoils, were lege I then enjoyed, of speaking a kind word angel to me, and I would not forego the privioverwhelmed with consternation at his death, to her heart, for all the splendor of the city. Female Record.

ing to consumption. To those who may afflicted with any of these troublesome in

HIS syrup is offered as a sovereign to edy for general debility, colds, conasthma, spitting of blood, all diseases of asthma, spitting breast and lungs, and indeed every thing le tions, a trial is only necessary to com even the most incredulous of the highly

able qualities of this powerful syrup; and may be taken in the most delicate sta health, being purely a combination of be roots, plants, &c. &c.

ots, plants, &c. The Proprietor of this Medicine does recommend it in the general style, by and it has made a thousand cures, or that she of plaints she has named above. The proprie of the Sirop Les Herbe is also fully aware to there are many spurious remedies offered ery day to the notice of the public, and the many in their anxiety to obtain relief are, u have been deceived by such impositions; from that circumstance might be inclined treat this as an imposition. To such she w only say, try it—as she is fully satisfied the wherever it has the advantage of a trial virtues will be acknowledged and its ca established, which is all she asks,

The Strop Les Herbe is put to quart bottles, at \$1,50 each, and can be in by addressing a letter, post paid, either LYDIA WHITE, at the FREE LABOR STOR. No. 42, North Fourth street, four doors below Arch street, or to the Proprietor, at her redence, No. 15, Spruce street, two doors lear Second street, north side.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia

Also, to be had as above, THE BALM OF LEBANON—a cure for Dysentery, summer complaints, and Cholera Morbus. The scriber can confidently recommend this his to those who may be afflicted with Dysenter or Cholera Morbus, as it has met with a most decided success, in all cases when has been administered, for either of the about complaints ;-and during the prevalence Epidemic Cholera in this city, it was given many instances to persons who were attach with the premonitory symptoms, and had to effect of checking it at once. It is also parts ularly recommended to heads of families, an safe and certain remedy for those disease the bowels to which children are liable. The Balm is neatly put up, and label

ed with directions for use, at \$1 per bottle or half bottle for 50 cents, and can be by addressing a letter, post paid, directed above. E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

Dec. 1.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL Principal of the Canterbury, (Conn.) Ica Boarding School,

RETURNS her most sincere thanks those who have patronized her Scho and would give information that on the fi Monday of April next, her School will i opened for the reception of young Ladies at little Misses of color. The branches tagi are as follows:-Rerding, Writing, Arithmetical tic, English Grammar, Geography, History Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry Astronomy, Drawing and Painting, Music of the Piano, together with the French language.

The terms, including board, waling, and tuition, are \$25 per quarter, one half pul in advance.

Books and Stationary will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the School, # seph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.;—Rev. S.I.
May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. Mr. Beman, Midletown, Ct.;—Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New-Han, Ct.;—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Arnold Buffin, Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass.;—George Benson, Provident, R. I. Canterbury, (Ct.) Feb. 25, 1833

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS STORE

LYDIA WHITE

No. 42, North Fourth Street,

CONTINUES to give her attention to the sale of goods exclusively, which are at empt from slave labor. She has a supply d domestic fabrics, recently manufactured for Cotton, cultivated by renunerated labor; is Bleached, Unbleached and colored Moslins; Canton Flannel; Table Diaper; Knitting Col ton; Cords; Apron and Furniture Check Plaid; Bed-ticking; Wadding; Laps, &c. &c. which she has thes atisfaction to offer at lorer prices than has heretofore been practicable -ALSO-

India Book, Mull and Nansook Musims: Bengals; Seersuckers; Flannels; Worstein Irish Linens, &c. with a variety of other str Philadelphia, 12th mo. 1822

WILBERFORCE HOUSE. FRANCIS WILES respectfully infinitely his friends and the public generally, the his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still one for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with color with

BOARDING AND LODGING. Grateful for past favors, he solicits continuance of the same. His House is at pleasant and healthy part of the city, and pains or expense will be spared on his part render the situation of those who may he him with their patronage, as comfortable NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1833 possible.

MOORE & BROTHER RETURN their thanks to their frees They still continue to keep on hand an it LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOK sortment of

AND SHOES, AT THEIR STAND—No. 163, Pine-street, above. 1821. Sixth-street.